

PRESIDENT SCORED BY JUSTICE BREWER

Despotism Hinted At in New York Address.

PRAISE FOR GOV. HUGHES

Work of the Two Executives Is Contrasted.

Hasty Legislation in New York State Promptly Vetoed, Says Supreme Court Justice to Members of Civic Forum—Seven-year Term for President, with No Re-election Favored, Hughes Also a Speaker.

New York, Nov. 20.—The newly formed Civic Forum, an outcome of the peace conference of last year, began its public career to-night as a lyceum for the discussion of national and international topics by a meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which Gov. Hughes and Justice David A. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, made addresses.

Gov. Hughes devoted much of his speech to amplifying the idea that the public officer must work for the people only and not to satisfy his own ambitions.

Justice Brewer spoke on "Public Office in Relation to Public Opinion," and surprised his audience by severe criticism and arraignment of President Roosevelt.

Justice Brewer not only reflected on the President openly, but by innuendo. He contrasted openly Roosevelt and Hughes. The governor escaped embarrassment by leaving early. It was said that he had no knowledge of what Justice Brewer intended to say.

Justice Brewer spoke of mob rule, denounced lynching, and declared that the country just now was "full of constitutional lawyers." He spoke of the sacredness of the Constitution, and passed to the subject of rulers.

Extremes of Government. Among other things, Justice Brewer said: "Despotism and a mob are the two extremes of government. In the one the people have nothing to say, and in the other they have unrestrained voices. True democracy occupies the middle ground. The more constant and universal the voice of the people, the nearer the approach to an ideal government."

Initiative and referendum make public opinion the quality controlling. The more promptly and more fully public officers carry into effect such public opinion the more truly is government of and by the people realized.

"Hasty legislation, if not always, is often a step backward. Many a bill needs executive veto, and in New York State it gets it. If the legislations were always wise the Constitution would be a mistake for that attempts to confine legislation within certain limits.

"The Constitution is not a criminal code. It is a theory of government, and is not to be read in favor of anybody, but is an instrument whose clear words have the force of vital and solemn truth, binding on the majority as well as the minority. In the light of these general thoughts, what are the relations of public officials to public opinion?"

"Is the officeholder an agent or a ruler? No one doubts that it is a base betrayal of trust for an officer elected upon one platform with a view, perhaps, of carrying its set principles into legislation, to turn around, after securing his office, and support the opposite side. For there is an implied promise in the acceptance of an office, and it is the idea of popular government that the judgment legally expected by the people shall not be defeated by any indirect influence and the shifting of opinion on the part of the representative.

Elected as Rulers. "In this country we elect political officers generally for short and specific terms. For the term elected, ruling, of course in accordance with constitutional provisions, the one selected is a ruler. He may be impulsive, enthusiastic, strenuous, exhibiting a spectacular and dramatic life, or calm and self-possessed in administration. No one doubts that President Roosevelt or Gov. Hughes is a ruler. Neither one is absolute. Each is subject to limitation. The range of his power is proscribed, yet within that range each is most emphatically a ruler.

"The President is the Chief Magistrate of this nation, not for his glory, but for our good. Indeed, his greatest glory should be in accomplishing the most for our welfare.

"It may not be generally known that the convention that framed the Constitution at first prescribed a Presidential term of seven years with a prohibition on re-election. In the judgment of some men, among whom I am one, there is a mistake in changing the seven-year term, with prohibition on re-election to the present four-year term. In the light of history I think it would have been better to have left the Presidential term seven years. If that were the provision, we should not now have the spectacle of a strenuous President playing a game of hide and seek with the American people."

Brewer Is Applauded. When Justice Brewer intimated that seven years of Roosevelt was enough, the audience fairly gasped. The justice paused a moment and then the applause began. It soon swept through the auditorium and was the most prolonged and the loudest of the evening. Justice Brewer then said that a ruler should not yield to local popular clamor, and added:

"It is disgraceful for him to adopt the politician's trick of being for the law, but against its enforcement."

Justice Brewer then passed to the consideration of the conduct of judges, and said:

"God pity the republic when our judges introduce the spectacular in their judicial proceedings for the sake of temporary popular applause."

He quoted Lord Mansfield as saying: "I wish popularity, but not that which is run after; it is that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble minds."

Look Out! Prices of Lumber Much Lower. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

WEATHER FORECAST

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Rain; warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, slightly colder; brisk to high southeast to southwest winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1—Justice Brewer Assails Roosevelt. 1—Court Rulings Favor Walsh. 1—Ohio Clubs Endorse Foraker. 1—Gompers Denounces Labor's Foes. 2—Bankers Ready to Buy Bonds. 2—Blue Ribbon Winners at Horse Show.

LOCAL. 1—Mrs. Bradley's Letters in Evidence. 2—Highwayman Attacks Woman. 2—Judge Stockbridge Addresses S. A. R. 2—Tunnel Wreck Is Explained. 12—Baptists Discuss Missions. 12—Merchants Are Ready for Shoppers.

GOMPERS SCORES FOES OF LABOR

Scathing Denounces Manufacturers' Association.

DEFENDS HIS HONESTY

Defies Enemies to Prove Charges Against Himself.

President of American Federation Rouses Norfolk Convention in a Speech That Consumes the Entire Afternoon—Dares Opponents of His Cause to Make Public the True Facts Concerning Their Fund.

I charge openly and pointedly that the National Manufacturers' Association has for the past two years conducted a secret and widespread boycott against the American Federationist.

We have ample proofs of this. It penalizes manufacturers who advertise in our columns. It terrorizes merchants who would like to advertise with us by threatening to ruin their business if they do not—Samuel Gompers.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20.—When Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day concluded a 10,000-word defense of himself and the Federation against those who have impugned the motives of himself and his faction, he received one of the greatest ovations of his life. He was applauded for six minutes, and was given an armful of roses when he concluded.

He vigorously defended himself and the Federation against the testimony of Henry Rice, the former advertising solicitor of the American Federationist, branded him as a "liarling," and charged that there were several warrants out for him. He gave a graphic story of his meetings and negotiations with Brandenburg, the alleged agent of the Manufacturers' Association, and finally made defense against the revival of the charges of misuse of money, brought against him in Chicago in 1893.

Gompers is a lion, a big lion in the American Federation of Labor, and to disguise him from his position would require several other lions of the ordinary size. The entire afternoon meeting of the Federation was devoted to the hearing of his speech.

Makes General Denial. Mr. Gompers said, in part: "While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks cannot be passed over in silence by the labor movement of the country, and I feel that the general public should be given the truth.

"That our opponents descend to personal abuse shows the low character of the campaign they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fabricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been under public scrutiny all the years since. It would not be necessary to go into matters in detail if every one understood that not only our entire financial transactions are published every month in the American Federationist, but every official act is carefully scrutinized by our annual convention.

"Gorbled extracts published by the Manufacturers' Association were taken from our published financial reports. It required rather an acrobatic ability to wrench these figures out of their sequence to deceive the public. It is charged I was 'investigated' at the Chicago convention in 1893, and the intimation made that I was 'whitewashed.'

Overcame Opposition. "It is true, I had some opposition. There was a delegate who had the honorable ambition to succeed me as president, and he had a following among the delegates. Some of my opponents started a rumor that I had not accounted satisfactorily for money received for the sale of the advertising privilege for our souvenir that year. A committee of five investigated the matter and found the rumors baseless. "I think the National Association of Manufacturers will do well to follow our example and publish each month the subscriptions received to the million-and-a-half-dollar war fund. I challenge it to publish the true story for what the money is expended. I defy our enemies to do their worst."

Broken Wheel Ditches Train. Special to The Washington Herald. Bristol, Tenn., Nov. 20.—East-bound train No. 34, over the Virginia and Southwestern was wrecked near Mendota, Va., late this evening. Several cars were derailed, but no one was seriously hurt.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel. The main line of the road is blocked.

Every Dollar You Deposit With Union Trust Co., 144 F st., is amply protected. Banking dept. under supervision of U. S. Treasury Dept. This company pays interest on all accounts.

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HOST OF Y. M. C. A. DELEGATES COMING

Speakers and Members Arriving for Convention.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

Two Thousand Men Expected to Attend the Session.

Annual Conference of Physical Directors Begins and Is Preliminary to the Great Educational Directors Also Convene—To-day Begins Season of Prayer at Home of President S. W. Woodward.

From most every country that has a true claim to a border on one of the "seven seas" and from others that can claim nothing but a fringe of lake or, perhaps, a line along a decollette river, the delegates and speakers of the Thirty-sixth International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations are flocking to Washington.

Representatives from foreign countries, from the islands of the Pacific and from Europe, as well as from Canada and the cities of the United States, will be present at this monster gathering which begins to-morrow in Washington.

Washington has grown used to seeing conventions and to watching thousands of people pass through her gates each day. But if the work which has been planned for these delegates who are arriving across the plains, the rivers, and the mountains of the United States, this morning, are carried out, the Capital City will at least have to rub its eyes and notice that there is something unusual doing.

Two Thousand Expected. In all, close to 2,000 men are expected to come to Washington to this convention, and while here they will show and be shown the best methods of working for that thing for which Y. M. C. A. stands—"brotherhood." These international conventions are held every three years, and result not alone in the reading of papers and the discussion of business of the association, but are also called for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm in the work among delegates in all lands.

The local Y. M. C. A. hosts of this occasion, are ready for the reception of all these visitors. The headquarters of the association at 1735 G street, which are always moderately crowded on ordinary days, are being converted into a sort of a hotel, with an elevator carrying an unwieldy burden to that of a choir somewhere at practice. The secretaries of the association have been assigned places on the firing line, so that no confusion is expected in spite of the big crowd which will probably begin to invade headquarters to-day.

Reception committees, committees to look after the quartering of the delegates, committees on credentials—all the work preliminary to such a convention has been done, and now there is an air of expectancy in the building, because the secretaries want to see how it will work out. Nearly 100 meetings, it is expected, will be held during the time—from Friday until Tuesday—that the associations are in session. These meetings will not include those held in churches on Sunday, but will be conducted in prominent places in the city.

The General Work. The general work of the convention, the discussion of its policies and its organization, will, naturally, occupy a place on the programme, but there will be included many addresses by men prominent throughout the country and the world. While the international convention proper does not begin until to-morrow, even since yesterday morning some of the side issues of the Y. M. C. A. movement have been under discussion at the building in G street.

The annual conference of physical directors of the association began at that time and will last until this evening. This morning another of the side issues—that of educational work in the association among the educational directors who meet in the Y. M. C. A., building for that purpose.

In addition to these two issues of the old parent, there is a third which also began its operations in Washington last night. This is the association of boys' secretaries of North America.

The conference of physical directors was held in the assembly room of the big building. Addresses were made yesterday by John R. Mott, secretary of the international committee; President George J. Fisher, M. S.; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education; Elmer E. Berry, B. S., International Training School; Dr. Harvey M. Wiley, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry; Champe S. Andrews, secretary of the Public Health League, New York; Henry B. Curtis, secretary Play-ground Association of America. In addition to all these addresses, the conference listened to numerous discussions of speeches and to many reports from various committees.

Reports of Committees. This association will listen this morning to the reports of many other committees, and will transact much unfinished business. In the afternoon it will be addressed by several speakers concerned in physical work in the prominent cities of the country. The evening session, which will conclude the convention, will also be devoted to papers on various subjects dealing with hygiene, physical culture, and its many branches.

The meeting of the educational directors will begin this morning in the educational rooms of the Washington association in the Y. M. C. A. building. The programme is as follows: 9 a. m.—Business session; program of open meetings, 9 a. m.—"Supervision," Burt B. Farnsworth, New York City; "Educational side of social service," S. L. Shroy, Dayton, Ohio; "Educational Bibliography," George B. Linds, Columbus, Ohio. 2:30

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LEAGUE FOR FORAKER

Ohio Clubs Reorganize to Indorse Candidacy.

GO BACK ON OLD BY-LAWS

Rule Against Booming Candidates Ignored by Columbus Convention, Which Also Pledges Senator Its Support for His Return to Senate. Vorys Issues Challenge.

MOUNTAIN BURIES WORKMEN.

Rock Slide Causes Death of Score of French Laborers.

SHOT LOVER AND STOLE GIRL

Couple En Route to Be Married Held Up by Man's Rival.

ELECTRIC COMPANY LEASED.

Consolidated Company Takes Over Big Baltimore Concern.

POPE ADVIES ON VULGATE.

Tells Father Gasquet Revision Must Be Scientific.

UNCLE REMUS BACK HOME.

Tells Atlanta Folks of Good Time He Had in Washington.

ACTOR SALVINI SERIOUSLY ILL.

Cheap Excursion to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, Berkeley Springs and Cumberland, and Return.

FLORIDA DENIED WRIT.

Judge, in Decision, However, Declares Lawyer Should Be Freed.

WALSH HAS GOOD DAY

Alleged Bank Wrecker Wires Important Points.

RULINGS FAVOR THE DEFENSE

Judge Anderson, at Chicago, Declines Against Attorney Doby; on Question of Hidden Records—Shown That Bonds of Southern Indiana Railroad Had Real Value.

KING AND QUEEN GUESTS.

Grand Ball in London in Honor of Spanish Visitors.

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LETTERS IN EVIDENCE

Mrs. Bradley's Letter Is Introduced in Evidence.

CLIMAX OF THE TRIAL

Declared She Would Have Senator or Kill Mrs. Brown.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY GIVES INDICATION OF WHAT GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO SHOW IN REBUTTAL—WOMAN BEARS UP WELL UNDER QUESTIONS BY PROSECUTION. COLLAPSES UNDER DIRECT TESTIMONY.

When Mrs. Annie M. Bradley was turned over to the District attorney for cross-examination at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the most sensational feature of the woman's trial was developed.

A letter, written by Mrs. Bradley to former Senator Brown, in which she makes the statement that she would have Brown as her husband or kill Mrs. Brown, was placed in evidence, and portions of the letter were read in open court to the jury.

From the time court convened until it adjourned Mrs. Bradley was on the stand. She resumed her story where she dropped it Tuesday afternoon, and told of her trip from Ogden to Washington and her arrival here. She told of going to the hotel, where she found Brown was stopping, of visiting his room when he was out, and of reading a letter signed "Annie," which completely unnerved her and made her leave the hotel and wander about the streets all day.

Entered Brown's Room. Then she told of entering Senator Brown's room in the afternoon, of finding him there, and of asking him if he intended to keep his promise.

She had a confused recollection of events from the time she heard the report of a pistol until she found herself being escorted through the streets by a policeman. And while she wept, she protested she did not come here to harm Brown, but to have him keep his promise to her.

There was absolute stillness in the room when she approached the climax of her story, and when she did she broke down and sobbed aloud.

Judge Powers, whose questioning had led her to describe the fateful afternoon, raised when the police creature in black covered her face with her handkerchief, as if to blot from her sight the scene, was some moments before she was able to continue.

Judge Powers finished his direct examination about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the cross-examination was begun. From the first question asked by District Attorney Baker it was evident the government had prepared its case carefully, and was ready to fill many niches in the narrative related by Mrs. Bradley.

The cross-examination also indicated that the government will attempt to show in rebuttal that Arthur Brown, the first of the children, was born while Mrs. Bradley was living with her husband, and that the child was christened and held out to the world by Mrs. Bradley as the child of her legal husband. It was also indicated that the government will attempt to show that Mrs. Bradley was as much responsible for the lison as was Brown.

LETTERS IN EVIDENCE

The government also placed in evidence several letters which, it is claimed, Mrs. Bradley tore up in her room at the Raleigh.

Practically all of the morning's session was taken up by Judge Powers in introducing letters written by Senator Brown to Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. Bradley identified them. There were several bundles of them. The letters extend over a period of several years, from 1901 down to the latter part of 1906. A score or more of telegrams sent by Brown to her were also offered in evidence, as well as a bundle of letters written by Mrs. Bradley to Senator Brown.

Some of the letters bore the address, "Miss Dolly Madison, care of Mrs. A. M. Bradley." These letters were written to Mrs. Bradley when she was residing in Pocatello.

When Judge Powers offered them in evidence Justice Stafford announced that the question of their admissibility would be taken up later. The letters are full of expressions of love and devotion.

Many of the telegrams were couched in a cipher code, which was used by Mrs. Bradley and Brown. In one the word "illumine" appeared, and when asked what it meant Mrs. Bradley said, "I love you."

Direct Examination. When the letters had been offered in evidence, Judge Powers continued his direct examination.

"In the month of November, 1906, did you go at any time to Senator Brown's house to live?"

"Not exactly that, judge," she replied. "Do you recollect on any occasion going there and remaining?"

"Yes, I went there on November 19 and I remained five days."

"Describe to the jury how you came to go there?"

"I went to the house to see Senator Brown and talk to him. I rang the bell, and he came to the door and let me in. I went into the parlor, and he followed me and raged and stormed when I asked what he intended to do as to his promise. I asked him if he did not intend to keep his promise to let me know. He continued his raging and storming, but did not tell me what he intended to do. He left the house the next morning, and did not come back for several days. The next morning I sent for my two children, Arthur and Montgomery."

In about five days, Mrs. Bradley said, she received a telephone message from Brown to come to his office and she went. When she reached the office, she said, she found him pleasant and agreeable, and he sent some one to take the children from the house. Then, she said, he accused her of trying to steal his house. Mrs. Bradley said she then became convinced that Brown did not intend to do

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